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are most welcomed!

CAPABILITY OF SOME NILPOTENT PRODUCTS OF CYCLIC GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. A group is called capable if it is a central factor group. We consider the capability of nilpotent products of cyclic groups, and obtain a generalisation of a theorem of Baer for the small class case. The approach may also be used to obtain some recent results on the capability of certain nilpotent groups of class 2. We also obtain a necessary condition for the capability of an arbitrary p -group of class k , and some further results.

1. INTRODUCTION

In his landmark paper on the classification of finite p -groups [13], P. Hall remarked that:

The question of what conditions a group G must fulfil in order that it may be the central quotient group of another group H , $G \cong H/Z(H)$, is an interesting one. But while it is easy to write down a number of necessary conditions, it is not so easy to be sure that they are sufficient.

Following M. Hall and Senior [12], we make the following definition:

Definition 1.1. A group G is said to be *capable* if and only if there exists a group H such that $G \cong H/Z(H)$; equivalently, if and only if G is isomorphic to the inner automorphism group of a group H .

Capability of groups was first studied by R. Baer in [3], where, as a corollary of some deeper investigations, he characterised the capable groups that are a direct sum of cyclic groups. Capability of groups has received attention in recent years, thanks to results of Beyl, Felgner, and Schmid [5] characterising the capability of a group in terms of its epicenter; and more recently to work of Graham Ellis [7] that describes the epicenter in terms of the nonabelian tensor square of the group. This approach was used for example in [1] to characterise the capable 2-generator finite p -groups of odd order and class 2.

While the nonabelian tensor product has proven very useful in the study of capable groups, it does seem to present certain limitations. At the end of [1], for example, the authors note that their methods require “very explicit knowledge of the groups” in question.

In the present work, we will use “low-tech” methods to obtain a number of results on capability of finite p -groups. They rely only on commutator calculus, and so may be a bit more susceptible to extension than results that require explicit knowledge of the nonabelian tensor square of a group.

In particular, we will prove a generalisation of Baer’s Theorem characterising the capable direct sums of cyclic groups to some nilpotent products of cyclic p -groups. We will use this result to derive some consequences and discuss possible directions for further investigation.

One weakness in our results should be noted explicitly: Baer’s Theorem fully characterises the capable finitely generated abelian groups, because every finitely generated abelian group can be expressed as a direct sum of cyclic groups. Our generalisation does not provide a result of similar reach, because whenever $k > 1$ there exist finite p -groups of class k that are not a k -nilpotent product of cyclic p -groups, even if we restrict to $p > k$.

On the other hand, every finite p -group of class k is a *quotient* of a k -nilpotent product of cyclic p -groups, so some progress can be made from our starting point.

The paper is organized as follows: in Section 2 we present the basic definitions and notation. We proceed in Section 3 to establish a necessary condition for capability which extends an observation of P. Hall. We then proceed in Section 4 to calculate the center of a 2-nilpotent product of cyclic groups, and derive a new proof of Baer’s Theorem. In Sections 5 and 6 we develop similar results for the k -nilpotent product of cyclic p -groups, with $p \geq k$; from these we obtain in Theorem 6.4, the promised generalisation of Baer’s Theorem. In Section 7 we characterise the capable 2-nilpotent products of cyclic 2-groups. Then in Section 8 we use our results on capable 2-nilpotent products of cyclic p -groups to derive a characterisation of the capable 2-generated nilpotent p -groups of class two, p an odd prime (recently obtained through different methods by Bacon and Kappe), and some other related results, by way of illustration of how our method may be used as a starting point for further investigations. In Section 9 we will mention some related questions and possible future avenues of research. Finally, we conclude in Appendix A with some results on commutators, which are used to establish the necessary condition in Section 3. I have decided to place

them to an Appendix because some of the calculations are involved, and would disrupt the flow of the main presentation in the paper.

The main results are Theorem 3.2, which gives a necessary condition for capability of a p group of class k , and Theorem 6.4, characterising the capable k -nilpotent products of cyclic p -groups for $p > k$.

2. DEFINITIONS AND NOTATION

All maps will be assumed to be group homomorphisms. All groups will be written multiplicatively, unless we explicitly state otherwise.

Let G be a group. The center of G is denoted by $Z(G)$. The identity element of G will be denoted by e ; if there is some danger of ambiguity, we will use e_G .

Let $x \in G$. We say that x is *of exponent* n if and only if $x^n = e$; we say x is *of order* $n > 0$ if and only if $x^n = e$ and $x^k \neq e$ for all k , $0 < k < n$. To simplify the statements of some of our theorems, we will sometimes say that an element is of *order* 0 to mean that it has infinite order.

The commutator $[x, y]$ of two elements x and y is defined to be $[x, y] = x^{-1}y^{-1}xy$; given two subsets (not necessarily subgroups) A and B of G , we let $[A, B]$ be the subgroup generated by all elements of the form $[a, b]$, with $a \in A$ and $b \in B$.

The lower central series of G is the sequence of subgroups defined by G_1, G_2, \dots , where $G_1 = G$, $G_{n+1} = [G_n, G]$. We say a group G is *nilpotent of class (at most) n* if and only if $G_{n+1} = \{e\}$; we will often drop the “*at most*” clause, it being understood. The nilpotent groups of class 1 are the abelian groups. Note that G is nilpotent of class n if and only if $G_n \subset Z(G)$.

We will write commutators left-normed, so that

$$[a_1, a_2, a_3] = [[a_1, a_2], a_3],$$

etc. The following identities may be verified by direct calculation:

$$(2.1) \quad [xy, z] = [x, z][[x, z], y][y, z]$$

$$(2.2) \quad [x, yz] = [x, z][z, [y, x]][x, y].$$

The class of all nilpotent groups of class at most k is denoted by \mathfrak{N}_k ; it is a variety of groups in the sense of General Algebra; we refer the reader to Hanna Neumann’s excellent book [20]. Briefly, a variety of groups is a class of groups closed under subgroups, quotients, and arbitrary direct products. The class of all groups which satisfy the identity $x^n = e$ is denoted \mathfrak{B}_n , and is called the Burnside variety of exponent n ; the class of all nilpotent groups of class at most k and exponent n is $\mathfrak{N}_k \cap \mathfrak{B}_n$.

Nilpotent product of groups. The nilpotent products of groups were introduced by Golovin [9] as examples of regular products of groups. Although defined in a more general context, in which there is no restriction on the groups involved, our definition will be restricted to the situation we are interested in.

Definition 2.3. Let $A_1, \dots, A_n \in \mathfrak{N}_k$. The k -nilpotent product of A_1, \dots, A_n , denoted by $A_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} A_n$, is defined to be the group $G = F/F_{k+1}$, where F is the free product of the A_i , $F = A_1 * \dots * A_n$, and F_{k+1} is the $(k+1)$ -st term of the lower central series of F .

Note that the “1-nilpotent product” is simply the direct sum. Also, if the A_i are in \mathfrak{N}_{k-1} , and G is the k -nilpotent product of the A_i , then the $(k-1)$ -nilpotent product of the A_i is isomorphic to G/G_k .

The use of the coproduct notation does not appear to be standard in the literature, but there is a good reason to use it in our context:

Theorem 2.4. Let $A_1, \dots, A_n \in \mathfrak{N}_k$. The k -nilpotent product of the A_i is their coproduct in the variety \mathfrak{N}_k , in the sense of category theory; that is:

- (i) There exist injective group homomorphism for $j = 1, \dots, n$

$$\text{inc}_j^{(k)}: A_j \rightarrow A_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} A_n,$$

such that the k -th nilpotent product is generated by the images of the A_j .

- (ii) Given any group $K \in \mathfrak{N}_k$, and a family of group homomorphisms $\varphi_i: A_i \rightarrow K$, there exists a unique group homomorphism

$$\varphi: A_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} A_n \rightarrow K$$

such that for all i , $\varphi_i = \varphi \circ \text{inc}_i^{(k)}$.

- (iii) Condition (i) and (ii) determine $A_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} A_n$ up to unique isomorphism.

Proof. Clause (iii) follows from (i) and (ii) by the usual “abstract nonsense” argument.

For (i), let $i_j: A_j \rightarrow A_1 * \dots * A_n$ be the canonical immersion into the free product, and let

$$\pi: A_1 * \dots * A_n \rightarrow A_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} A_n$$

be the canonical projection onto the quotient. Then $\text{inc}_j^{(k)} = \pi \circ i_j$.

Finally, for (ii), let $\Phi: A_1 * \dots * A_n \rightarrow K$ be the map induced by the maps $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k$, using the universal property of the free product. Since K is nilpotent of class at most k , the map factors through the k -th nilpotent product. It is now easy to verify that $\varphi = \pi \circ \Phi$ satisfies the given conditions and is unique. \square

Of particular interest is the case when the A_i are cyclic, and especially when they are also of the same order. Recall that given a variety of groups \mathfrak{V} , a group $F \in \mathfrak{V}$ is the *relatively free of rank n in \mathfrak{V}* if and only if there exist elements x_1, \dots, x_n in F such that for any group $G \in \mathfrak{V}$ and any elements y_1, \dots, y_n in G , there exists a unique group morphism $\varphi: F \rightarrow G$ with $\varphi(x_i) = y_i$. The free groups (in the usual sense) are sometimes called the *absolutely free groups* for emphasis.

Theorem 2.5. *Let A_1, \dots, A_n be cyclic groups, each of order $m \geq 0$, generated by x_1, \dots, x_n , respectively.*

- (1) *If $m = 0$, then $A_1 \amalg_{\mathfrak{N}_k} \dots \amalg_{\mathfrak{N}_k} A_n$ is the relatively free group of rank n in \mathfrak{N}_k , freely generated by x_1, \dots, x_n ; in particular, it is isomorphic to $F(n)/F(n)_{k+1}$, where $F(n)$ is the absolutely free group of rank n .*
- (2) *If $m > 0$ and $\gcd(m, k!) = 1$, then $A_1 \amalg_{\mathfrak{N}_k} \dots \amalg_{\mathfrak{N}_k} A_n$ is the relatively free group of rank n in $\mathfrak{N}_k \cap \mathfrak{B}_m$, freely generated by x_1, \dots, x_n .*

Condition “ $\gcd(m, k!) = 1$ ” is equivalent to “all primes that divide m are larger than k ,” and it is certainly needed. For example, the 2-nilpotent product of two cyclic groups of order 2 is the dihedral group of order 8, and so it cannot be the relatively free group of rank 2 in $\mathfrak{N}_2 \cap \mathfrak{B}_2$, because the latter variety is just the class of all abelian groups of exponent 2.

Basic commutators. The collection process of M. Hall gives normal forms for relatively free groups in \mathfrak{N}_k , and in some other special cases. The concept of basic commutators is essential in this development. For an exposition of the collection process, we direct the reader to Chapter 11 in [11].

Definition 2.6. Let G be a group generated by elements a_1, \dots, a_r . We define the *basic commutators* (in a_1, \dots, a_r), their *weights*, and an ordering among them, as follows:

- (1) a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r are basic commutators of weight one, and are ordered by the rule $a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_r$.
- (2) If basic commutators of weights less than n have been defined and ordered, then $[x, y]$ is a basic commutator of weight n if and only if
 - (a) x and y are basic commutators, $\text{wt}(x) + \text{wt}(y) = n$, and
 - (b) $x > y$, and
 - (c) if $x = [u, v]$, then $y \geq v$.
- (3) Commutators of weight n follow all commutators of weight less than n , and for weight n we define

$[x_1, y_1] < [x_2, y_2]$ if and only if $y_1 < y_2$ or $y_1 = y_2$ and $x_1 < x_2$.

Theorem 2.7 (Basis Theorem; Theorem 11.2.4 in [11]). *Let F be the absolutely free group with free generators x_1, \dots, x_r , and let c_1, \dots, c_t be the sequence of all basic commutators in the x_i of weight less than $n+1$, in nondecreasing order. Then every element g of F/F_{n+1} can be uniquely expressed as*

$$g = \prod_{i=1}^t c_i^{\alpha_i},$$

where the α_i are integers. Moreover, the basic commutators of weight n form a basis for the free abelian group F_n/F_{n+1} .

Theorem 2.8 (Theorem H1 in [21]). *Let F , x_i , and c_i be as in Theorem 2.7. If $g, h \in F/F_{n+1}$ are given by*

$$g = \prod_{i=1}^t c_i^{\alpha_i} \quad \text{and} \quad h = \prod_{i=1}^t c_i^{\beta_i},$$

then

$$gh = \prod_{i=1}^t c_i^{\gamma_i},$$

where $\gamma_i = f_i(\alpha_j, \beta_k)$ are polynomials with integer coefficients on the α_j and the β_k .

We also recall a notion related to the weight:

Definition 2.9. Let $g \in G$, $g \neq e$. We define $W(g)$ to be $W(g) = k$ if and only if $g \in G_k$ and $g \notin G_{k+1}$. We also set $W(e) = \infty$.

The following properties of the lower central series are well-known. See for example [11]:

Proposition 2.10. *Let G be a group.*

- (i) *For all $a, b \in G$, $W([a, b]) \geq W(a) + W(b)$.*
- (ii) *If $W(a_i) = w_1$ and $W(b_j) = w_2$, then*

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^I a_i^{\alpha_i}, \prod_{j=1}^J b_j^{\beta_j} \right] = \prod_{i=1}^I \prod_{j=1}^J [a_i, b_j]^{\alpha_i \beta_j} \pmod{G_{w_1+w_2+1}}.$$

- (iii) *If $a \equiv c \pmod{G_{W(a)+1}}$ and $b \equiv d \pmod{G_{W(b)+1}}$, then*

$$[a, b] \equiv [c, d] \pmod{G_{W(a)+W(b)+1}}.$$

- (iv) *A variant of the Jacobi identity:*

$$[a, b, c] [b, c, a] [c, a, b] = e \pmod{G_{W(a)+W(b)+W(c)+1}}.$$

Note that if F is the free group on x_1, \dots, x_r , and if v is a basic commutator on x_1, \dots, x_r with $\text{wt}(v) = k$, then $W(v) = k$ as well. For a general group, we therefore have that $\text{wt}(v) \leq W(v)$.

The case of cyclic groups. In the case of the nilpotent product of cyclic groups, a result similar to the Basis Theorem can be obtained, at least with some restrictions on the orders. Explicitly, R.R. Struik proves:

Theorem 2.11 (R.R. Struik; Theorem 3 in [21]). *Let A_1, \dots, A_t be cyclic groups of order $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t$ respectively; if A_i is infinite cyclic, let $\alpha_i = 0$. Let x_i generate A_i , and let F be the free product*

$$F = A_1 * \dots * A_t.$$

Let $n \geq 2$ be a fixed positive integer, and assume that all primes appearing in the factorisations of the α_i are greater than or equal to n . Let c_1, c_2, \dots be the sequence of basic commutators on x_1, \dots, x_t of weight at most n . Let $N_i = \alpha_i$ if c_i is of weight 1, and let

$$N_i = \text{gcd}(\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_k})$$

if x_{i_j} , $1 \leq j \leq k$, appears in c_i . Then every $g \in F/F_{n+1}$ can be uniquely expressed as $g = \prod c_i^{\gamma_i}$, where γ_i are integers modulo N_i ; if $N_i = 0$, then γ_i is simply an integer. If $h = \prod c_i^{\delta_i}$ is another element of F/F_{n+1} , then $gh = \prod c_i^{\varepsilon_i}$, where $\varepsilon_i = f_i(\gamma_j, \delta_k)$ are the polynomials with integer coefficients of Theorem 2.8.

Thus, at least in the case when the primes involved are sufficiently large, the basic commutators may be used to give nice normal forms for the nilpotent products of cyclic groups.

We also mention the following result:

Theorem 2.12 (Ellis, Proposition 6 in [7]). *Let $G = P_1 \times \dots \times P_n$ be a direct product of finitely generated groups whose abelianizations P_i^{ab} have mutually coprime exponents. Then G is capable if and only if each P_i is capable.*

Since a torsion nilpotent group is the direct product of its p -parts, for finite nilpotent groups we may use Theorem 2.12 to restrict our attention to finite p -groups.

Finally, we will also use the following formulas:

Lemma 2.13 (Lemma 2 in [21]). *If G is any group and $a, b \in G$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} [a^r, b^s] &\equiv [a, b]^{rs} [a, b, a]^{s \binom{r}{2}} [a, b, b]^{r \binom{s}{2}} \pmod{G_4} \\ [b^r, a^s] &\equiv [a, b]^{-rs} [a, b, a]^{-r \binom{s}{2}} [a, b, b]^{-s \binom{r}{2}} \pmod{G_4}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\binom{r}{2} = \frac{r(r-1)}{2}$ for all integers r .

A note on commutator conventions. We have defined the commutator with the convention that $[x, y] = x^{-1}y^{-1}xy$, so that the formula $xy = yx[x, y]$ holds. However, it seems that many if not all recent papers on capability define it as $[x, y] = xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$, so that $xy = [x, y]yx$ holds. One good reason to use the latter convention would be that it is the one used for the nonabelian tensor product. The reason we have not abided by this is just one of simplicity: we will not use the nonabelian tensor product in this work, and the collection process and results from [21] we will cite use the former convention. One could modify slightly the definition of basic commutators, replace the collection process by “collecting to the right,” write commutators right-normed, and make formulas extend to the left instead of to the right, and use the latter convention on the bracket. There is no real problem in doing so, except perhaps that we are used to thinking of approximation formulas as extending to the right, not to the left.

3. A NECESSARY CONDITION

In this section we give a necessary condition for capability of finite p -groups based on the orders of the elements on a minimal generating set. Most of the calculations and hard work necessary to reach this condition have been placed in Appendix A. The conclusions of our calculations there are in Corollary A.19.

In the case of small class (that is, when $G \in \mathfrak{N}_k$ is a p -group with $p > k$), the condition reduces to an observation which goes back at least to P. Hall (penultimate paragraph in pp. 137 in [13]). Although Hall only considers bases in the sense of his theory of regular p -groups, his argument is essentially the same as the one we present. However, Hall’s result may not be very well known, since it is only mentioned in passing; see for example Theorem 4.4 in [1].

Recall that given a real number x , we let $\lfloor x \rfloor$ denote the greatest integer smaller than or equal to x .

Lemma 3.1. *Let $k \geq 1$ be a positive integer, p a prime, and let H be a nilpotent p -group of class $k+1$. Suppose that y_1, \dots, y_r are elements of H such that their images generate $H/Z(H)$; assume further that the orders of $y_1Z(H), \dots, y_rZ(H)$ in $H/Z(H)$ are $p^{\alpha_1}, \dots, p^{\alpha_r}$, respectively, with $1 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_r$. Then $\alpha_r \leq \alpha_{(r-1)} + \left\lfloor \frac{k-1}{p-1} \right\rfloor$; that is,*

$$y^{p^{\alpha_{(r-1)} + \left\lfloor \frac{k-1}{p-1} \right\rfloor}} \in Z(H).$$

Proof. Since H is generated by y_1, \dots, y_r and central elements, it is sufficient to prove that $[y_r^{p^{\alpha_{(r-1)} + \lfloor \frac{k-1}{p-1} \rfloor}}, y_j] = e$ for $j = 1, \dots, r-1$.

Note that $y_j^{p^{\alpha_{(r-1)}}}$ is central for $j = 1, \dots, r-1$, so that

$$\forall i \geq \alpha_{(r-1)}, \quad [y_r, y_j^{p^i}, y_j] = [y_r, y_j^{p^i}, y_r] = e.$$

Thus, we may apply Corollary A.19 to conclude that

$$[y_r^{p^{\alpha_{(r-1)} + \lfloor \frac{k-1}{p-1} \rfloor}}, y_j] = [y_r, y_j^{p^{\alpha_{(r-1)} + \lfloor \frac{k-1}{p-1} \rfloor}}] = e,$$

thus proving the lemma. \square

The necessary condition is now immediate:

Theorem 3.2 (P. Hall if $k < p$ [13]). *Let $k \geq 1$ be a positive integer, and let p be a prime. Let G be a nilpotent p -group of class k . Let $\{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$ be a minimal generating set for G , and let x_i be of order p^{α_i} , with $\alpha_1 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_r$. If G is capable, then $r > 1$ and*

$$\alpha_r \leq \alpha_{(r-1)} + \left\lfloor \frac{k-1}{p-1} \right\rfloor.$$

Proof. Since a center-by-cyclic group is abelian, the necessity of $r > 1$ is clear. So assume that G is capable, and $r > 1$. Let H be a p -group of class $k+1$ such that $G \cong H/Z(H)$. Let y_1, \dots, y_r be elements of H that project onto x_1, \dots, x_r , respectively. Then Lemma 3.1 gives the condition on α_r , proving the theorem. \square

Remark 3.3. If G is of small class then $\lfloor \frac{k-1}{p-1} \rfloor = 0$, so Theorem 3.2 says that $\alpha_r \leq \alpha_{r-1}$; therefore, when $k < p$ the necessary condition becomes “ $r > 1$ and $\alpha_r = \alpha_{r-1}$.” This is Hall’s observation in [13].

The necessary condition is reminiscent of Easterfield’s bound on the order of a product. In Theorem A of [6], he proves that if x and y are any two elements of order p^α and p^β , respectively, of a p -groups of class c , then for any $i \geq \beta + \left\lfloor \frac{c-1}{p-1} \right\rfloor$, we have $(xy)^{p^i} = x^{p^i}$, and therefore, if we let $m = \max \left\{ \alpha, \beta + \left\lfloor \frac{c-1}{p-1} \right\rfloor \right\}$, then the order of xy cannot exceed p^m . It is possible that our necessary condition may be derived directly from Easterfield’s work, but I have not attempted to do so: I was unaware of it until recently.

It would be interesting to know if the inequality is tight. An easy case to consider is $p = 2$. Then the condition given in Theorem 3.2 becomes “ $r > 1$ and $\alpha_r \leq \alpha_{r-1} + (k-1)$.” In this case, it is easy to find an example in which we have equality: the dihedral groups of

order 2^{k+1} is of class k , minimally generated by an element of order 2 and an element of order 2^k ; and its central quotient is isomorphic to the dihedral group of order 2^k . Therefore:

Corollary 3.4. *For $p = 2$, the bound in Theorem 3.2 is tight. That is, for every $k \geq 1$ there exists a capable 2-group of class k , with a minimal set of generators that satisfies $\alpha_r = \alpha_{(r-1)} + (k - 1)$.*

Easterfield's paper may also be useful in investigating whether the given bound is tight; it contains several examples which show many of the bounds he proves are tight. I hope to investigate this question in the future.

4. THE CENTER OF A 2-NILPOTENT PRODUCT AND BAER'S THEOREM

In this section we derive a new proof of Baer's characterisation of the capable of finitely generated abelian groups, by considering the 2-nilpotent product of cyclic groups. We present it both because it provides a rather short proof of Baer's result, and also because it functions as an introduction to the main ideas that we will use throughout the rest of the paper.

The case of the 2-nilpotent products is much simpler than the later cases we will look at, which allows us to consider more general situations for the 2-nilpotent product. Because of this, we could deal directly with the original statement of Baer's theorem, which is not restricted to a *finite* sum of cyclic groups. However, this would introduce some (easily overcome) notational complications in the proof, which in turn would lengthen it considerably. Since our main interest in the sequel is on finite p -groups, we will restrict our proof to the finitely generated case of Baer's Theorem. At the end of the section we will give the original statement, and indicate how to modify our proof to obtain it.

The multiplication rules for a 2-nilpotent product of groups are straightforward, even without assuming the groups to be cyclic. The following results are well-known, and we quote them for information:

Theorem 4.1 (see for example [17]). *Let $A, B \in \mathfrak{N}_2$. Every element of $A \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} B$ may be written uniquely as $\alpha\beta\gamma$, where $\alpha \in A$, $\beta \in B$, and $\gamma \in [B, A]$, the cartesian. Moreover, the cartesian $[B, A]$ is isomorphic to the tensor product $B^{\text{ab}} \otimes A^{\text{ab}}$ by the map that sends $[b, a]$ to $\bar{b} \otimes \bar{a}$.*

The collection process easily yields:

Theorem 4.2. *Let $A_1, \dots, A_r, \dots \in \mathfrak{N}_2$, and let G be their 2-nilpotent product*

$$G = A_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} A_2 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} A_r \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} \dots$$

Every element of $g \in G$ may be written uniquely as

$$g = \prod_{i=1}^r a_i \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq s} c_{ji},$$

where r, s are nonnegative integers; $a_i \in A_i$, and $c_{ji} \in [A_j, A_i]$; for simplicity, we also assume that $s \geq r$. If $h \in G$ is given by

$$h = \prod_{i=1}^r b_i \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq s} \gamma_{ji},$$

then the product gh is given by

$$gh = \prod_{i=1}^r (a_i b_i) \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq s} (c_{ji} \gamma_{ji} [a_j, b_i]).$$

In the case where the A_i are cyclic groups, the representation simplifies to yield the description of Theorem 2.11:

Proposition 4.3. *Let $A_1, \dots, A_r, \dots \in \mathfrak{N}_2$ be cyclic groups, generated by x_1, \dots, x_r, \dots respectively. Let α_i be the order of x_i , and for each $i \neq j$, let $\alpha_{ij} = \gcd(\alpha_i, \alpha_j)$. Let G be the 2-nilpotent product of the A_i ,*

$$G = A_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} A_2 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} A_r \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} \dots$$

Every element $g \in G$ may be written uniquely as

$$g = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i^{a_i} \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j} [x_j, x_i]^{a_{ji}}$$

with $0 \leq a_i < \alpha_i$ (a_i an arbitrary integer if $\alpha_i = 0$) and almost all a_i equal to zero; and $0 \leq a_{ji} < \alpha_{ji}$ (a_{ji} an arbitrary integer if $\alpha_{ji} = 0$) and almost all a_{ji} equal to zero.

What is the center of the group G described above? Let $g \in Z(G)$. Multiplying by suitable elements from G_2 , we may assume that g is of the form $g = x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_r^{a_r} \cdots$, with $0 \leq a_i < \alpha_i$ (a_i an arbitrary integer if $\alpha_i = 0$), and almost all $a_i = 0$. Using the bilinearity of the commutator bracket, we have that for each i :

$$e = [x_i, g] = \prod_{1 \leq j < i} [x_i, x_j]^{a_j} \prod_{j > i} [x_j, x_i]^{-a_j}.$$

Thus, $g \in Z(G)$ if and only if for each i , for each $j \neq i$ there exists b_j such that $b_j \equiv a_i \pmod{\alpha_i}$ and $\alpha_{ji}|b_j$. So we obtain:

Theorem 4.4 (Baer [3]). *Let G be a finitely generated abelian group, and write G as a direct sum*

$$G = C_1 \oplus C_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus C_r,$$

where C_i is cyclic of order α_i , and $\alpha_1|\alpha_2|\cdots|\alpha_r$. Then G is capable if and only if $r > 1$ and $\alpha_{r-1} = \alpha_r$.

Proof. Necessity follows from Theorem 3.2. To prove sufficiency, let $K = C_1 \amalg_{\mathfrak{N}_2} \cdots \amalg_{\mathfrak{N}_2} C_r$, with $r > 1$ and $\alpha_{r-1} = \alpha_r$. The discussion above shows that an element of K is central if and only if it lies in K_2 , so $K/Z(K) = K/K_2 \cong G$. \square

The discussion above also proves:

Corollary 4.5. *Let $K \in \mathfrak{N}_2$, and let $x_1, x_2, \dots \in K$ be elements whose orders modulo $Z(K)$ are $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots$, respectively. Let $g = \prod x_i^{a_i}$, and assume that for each i , for all $j \neq i$, there exists an integer b_j such that $b_j \equiv a_i \pmod{\alpha_i}$ and $\alpha_{ij}|b_j$. Then $g \in Z(G)$.*

Remark 4.6. As we noted at the beginning of the section, the original statement of Baer's Theorem is not restricted to finite direct sums of cyclic groups. The original result is:

Baer's Theorem (Corollary to Existence Theorem in [3]). *A direct sum G of cyclic groups (written additively) is capable if and only if it satisfies the following two conditions:*

- (i) *If the rank of G/G_{tor} is 1, then the orders of the elements in G_{tor} are not bounded; and*
- (ii) *If $G = G_{\text{tor}}$, and the rank of $(p^{i-1}G)_p/(p^iG)_p$ is 1, then G contains elements of order p^{i+1} , for all primes p ;*

where $kG = \{kx \mid x \in G\}$, and $H_p = \{h \in H \mid ph = 0\}$ for any subgroup H of G .

The proof of this result is only complicated by the notation needed to consider infinite direct sums. When G/G_{tor} is nontrivial, we write G as a direct sum of infinite cyclic groups and a direct sum of finite cyclic groups. If there are at least two infinite cyclic groups, it is easy to verify that the corresponding 2-nilpotent product has center equal to its commutator subgroup, and so G will be capable. If there is exactly one infinite cyclic group, we have two cases. If every finite cyclic group is of order at most $M > 0$, Corollary 4.5 implies that if K were a group with $K/Z(K) \cong G$ then $y^{(M!)}$ would be central, where y projects onto the generator of the infinite cyclic group; so such a G is not capable. If, on the other hand, the orders of the cyclic groups are not bounded, the 2-nilpotent product of the cyclic groups is a witness to the capability

of G . If G is torsion, then it is convenient to deal with the p -parts separately, and so to assume G is a p -group. Then we may write

$$G = \bigoplus_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\bigoplus_{i \in I_j} C_{ij} \right),$$

where C_{ij} is a cyclic group of order p^j generated by x_{ij} , and I_j is a (possibly infinite) cardinal. With this notation, condition (ii) becomes the statement that if I_j is a singleton, then there exists $k > j$ such that I_k is nonempty. When the group satisfies condition (ii) then the corresponding 2-nilpotent product of the C_{ji} acts as a witness to the capability of G . If the group does not satisfy condition (ii), let j_0 be the last index with I_j nonempty; then I_{j_0} is a singleton, say $I = \{0\}$. If K were a group with $K/Z(K) \cong G$, and x projects onto x_{0j_0} , then Corollary 4.5 proves that $x_{0j_0}^{p_{j_0}-1}$ is central, yielding a contradiction.

5. THE CENTER OF A 3-NILPOTENT PRODUCT

In this section we consider the capability of the 2-nilpotent product of cyclic p -groups, p an odd prime, by determining the center of the 3-nilpotent product of such cyclic p -groups. Once again, the necessary condition in Theorem 3.2 is also sufficient for these 2-nilpotent products.

We start by giving the explicit rules for multiplication in a 3-nilpotent product of cyclic groups. From them, we can calculate the center, which will yield the sufficiency half of the characterisation theorem.

Let G be the 3-nilpotent product of cyclic groups,

$$G = \langle x_1 \rangle \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} \cdots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} \langle x_r \rangle,$$

where x_i is of order α_i ; assume, moreover, that all α_i are odd, or equal to 0 (in the case of infinite cyclic groups). Let $\alpha_{ij} = \gcd(\alpha_i, \alpha_j)$, and $\alpha_{ijk} = \gcd(\alpha_i, \alpha_j, \alpha_k)$. We know from Theorem 2.11 that every element g of G may be written uniquely as

$$\begin{aligned} g = & x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_r^{a_r} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i]^{a_{ji}} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i, x_i]^{a_{jii}} [x_j, x_i, x_j]^{a_{jij}} \\ & \prod_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq r} [x_j, x_i, x_k]^{a_{jik}} [x_k, x_i, x_j]^{a_{kij}} \end{aligned}$$

where the a_i are taken modulo α_i , the a_{ji} modulo α_{ji} , etc. By considering the case $r = 3$ and applying the collection process, we obtain

formulas for multiplication of two elements: if $h \in G$ is given by

$$h = x_1^{b_1} \cdots x_r^{b_r} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i]^{b_{ji}} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i, x_i]^{b_{jii}} [x_j, x_i, x_j]^{b_{jij}} \\ \prod_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq r} [x_j, x_i, x_k]^{b_{jik}} [x_k, x_i, x_j]^{b_{kij}}$$

then their product gh will be given by

$$gh = x_1^{c_1} \cdots x_r^{c_r} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i]^{c_{ji}} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i, x_i]^{c_{jii}} [x_j, x_i, x_j]^{c_{jij}} \\ \prod_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq r} [x_j, x_i, x_k]^{c_{jik}} [x_k, x_i, x_j]^{c_{kij}}$$

where the exponents are given by the following formulas (“mod 0” means equality):

$$c_i \equiv a_i + b_i \pmod{\alpha_i}; \\ c_{ji} \equiv a_{ji} + b_{ji} + a_j b_i \pmod{\alpha_{ji}}; \\ c_{jii} \equiv a_{jii} + b_{jii} + a_{ji} b_i + a_j \binom{b_i}{2} \pmod{\alpha_{ji}}; \\ c_{jij} \equiv a_{jij} + b_{jij} + a_{ji} b_j + b_i \binom{a_j}{2} + a_j b_i b_j \pmod{\alpha_{ji}}; \\ c_{jik} \equiv a_{jik} + b_{jik} + a_{ji} b_k + a_j b_i b_k + a_j a_k b_i - a_{kj} b_i \pmod{\alpha_{jik}}; \\ c_{kij} \equiv a_{kij} + b_{kij} + a_{ki} b_j + a_k b_i b_j + a_{kj} b_i \pmod{\alpha_{kij}}.$$

The derivation of these formulas is straightforward, though tedious and somewhat laborious; they are simply an exercise in the collection process. We therefore omit it.

These formulas appear in [21], pp. 453. The differences between those published formulas and the ones here are accounted for by the fact that Struik uses $[x_i, x_j]$ with $i < j$ rather than its inverse, and uses $[x_i, x_j, x_k]$ and $[x_j, x_k, x_i]$ instead of $[x_j, x_i, x_k]$ and $[x_k, x_i, x_j]$ (with $i < j < k$); we can easily translate from one set of formulas to the other noting that:

$$[x_j, x_i, x_k] \equiv [x_i, x_j, x_k]^{-1} \pmod{G_4} \\ [x_k, x_j, x_i] \equiv [x_j, x_i, x_k]^{-1} [x_k, x_i, x_j] \pmod{G_4};$$

both identities follow from Proposition 2.10.

Theorem 5.1. *Let C_1, \dots, C_r be cyclic groups, generated by x_1, \dots, x_r respectively. Let p^{α_i} be the order of x_i , where p is an odd prime, and $1 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_r$. Let G be the 3-nilpotent product of the C_i ,*

$$G = C_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} \cdots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} C_r.$$

Then $Z(G) = \langle x^{p^{\alpha_{r-1}}}, G_3 \rangle$.

Proof. Clearly, $G_3 \subset Z(G)$, and $x^{p^{\alpha_{r-1}}} \in Z(G)$ follows from Lemma 3.1. We need only prove the reverse inclusion. Let $\alpha_{ab} = \min(\alpha_a, \alpha_b)$, and analogous with α_{abc} .

Suppose that $g \in Z(G)$; since $G_3 \subset Z(G)$, we may assume that

$$g = x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_r^{a_r} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i]^{a_{ji}}.$$

First, we compare gx_r with $x_r g$; using the formulas above, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} gx_r &= x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_{r-1}^{a_{r-1}} x_r^{a_r+1} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i]^{a_{ji}} \\ &\quad \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i, x_r]^{a_{ji}}; \\ x_r g &= x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_{r-1}^{a_{r-1}} x_r^{a_r+1} \prod_{1 \leq i < j < r} [x_j, x_i]^{a_{ji}} \prod_{1 \leq i < r} [x_r, x_i]^{a_{ri}+a_i} \\ &\quad \prod_{1 \leq i < r} [x_r, x_i, x_i]^{a_i} [x_r, x_i, x_r]^{a_i a_r} \\ &\quad \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_r, x_i, x_j]^{a_{ji}}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, by comparing the exponents of $[x_r, x_i]$ in both expressions we see that we must have $a_i \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{\alpha_i}}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r-1$. Comparing the exponents of $[x_r, x_i, x_j]$ with $1 \leq i < j \leq r$, we see that $a_{ji} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{\alpha_{ji}}}$. Therefore, we must have $g = x_r^{a_r}$. It now suffices to show that $p^{\alpha_{r-1}} \mid a_r$.

To that end, we now calculate $[g, x_{r-1}]$. This must equal e , since g is central, and from Lemma 2.13 we have:

$$\begin{aligned} e &= [g, x_{r-1}] \\ &= [x_r^{a_r}, x_{r-1}] \\ &= [x_r, x_{r-1}]^{a_r} [x_r, x_{r-1}, x_r]^{a_r \binom{a_r}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $a_r \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{\alpha_{r-1}}}$, as desired. \square

Corollary 5.2. *Let C_1, \dots, C_r be cyclic p -groups, p an odd prime, generated by x_1, \dots, x_r respectively. Let p^{α_i} be the order of x_i , and assume that $1 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_r$. Let G be the 2-nilpotent product of the C_i , $G = C_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} C_r$. Then G is capable if and only if $r > 1$ and $\alpha_{r-1} = \alpha_r$.*

Proof. Necessity follows from Theorem 3.2. For sufficiency, let G be given as above with $r > 1$ and $\alpha_{r-1} = \alpha_r$. Let H be the 3-nilpotent product of C_1, \dots, C_r , that is: $H = C_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} C_r$. By Theorem 5.1, $Z(H) = \langle H_3, x_r^{\alpha_{r-1}} \rangle = H_3$; therefore, $H/Z(H)$ is simply the 2-nilpotent product of the C_i , so $H/Z(H) \cong G$, as desired. \square

6. THE CENTER OF A k -NILPOTENT PRODUCT

It seems reasonable to guess that the results on the center of a k -nilpotent product of cyclic p -groups will hold for arbitrary k , at least as long as $p \geq k$. Certainly, by developing multiplication formulas like the ones for the 2- and 3-nilpotent products we could calculate the center explicitly. But that would involve a rather laborious process.

Luckily, it is possible to get around this complication and employ instead an inductive argument, which we will do in the present section.

We begin with two observations on basic commutators.

Lemma 6.1. *Let F be the free group on x_1, \dots, x_r . Let $[u, v]$ be a basic commutator in x_1, \dots, x_r , and assume that $\text{wt}([u, v]) = k$.*

- (i) *If $v \leq x_r$, then $[u, v, x_r]$ is a basic commutator in x_1, \dots, x_r .*
- (ii) *If $v > x_r$, then*

$$[u, v, x_r] \equiv [v, x_r, u]^{-1} [u, x_r, v] \pmod{F_{k+2}}.$$

In addition, both $[v, x_r, u]$ and $[u, x_r, v]$ are basic commutators in x_1, \dots, x_r .

Proof. Clause (i) follows from the definition of basic commutator, as does the claim in Clause (ii) that $[v, x_r, u]$ and $[u, x_r, v]$ are basic commutators. The congruence in (ii) follows from Proposition 2.10(iv). \square

Lemma 6.2. *Let F be the free group on x_1, \dots, x_r , and let $k \geq 2$. Let c_1, \dots, c_s be the basic commutators in x_1, \dots, x_r of weight exactly k listed in ascending order, and write $c_i = [u_i, v_i]$. Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ be any integers. Let $g = c_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots c_s^{\alpha_s}$. For $i = 1, \dots, s$, let d_i and f_i be defined by:*

$$\begin{aligned} d_i &= \begin{cases} [u_i, v_i, x_r] & \text{if } v \leq x_r; \\ [v_i, x_r, u_i]^{-1} & \text{if } v > x_r. \end{cases} \\ f_i &= \begin{cases} e & \text{if } v \leq x_r \\ [u_i, x_r, v_i] & \text{if } v > x_r. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$[g, x_r] = \prod_{i=1}^s d_i^{\alpha_i} f_i^{\alpha_i} \pmod{F_{k+2}}$$

and, except for removing the trivial terms with $f_i = e$, this expression is in normal form for the abelian group F_{k+1}/F_{k+2} .

Proof. It is easy to verify that if $[u_i, v_i] \neq [u_j, v_j]$, then d_i, f_i, d_j, f_j will be pairwise distinct, except perhaps in the case where $f_i = f_j = e$. Thus in the expression given for $[g, x_r]$, all terms are either powers of the identity or of pairwise distinct basic commutators. That the expression does indeed equal $[g, x_r]$ follows from Proposition 2.10(ii). \square

We are now ready to prove our result:

Theorem 6.3. *Let k be a positive integer, p a prime, $p \geq k$. Let C_1, \dots, C_r be cyclic p -groups generated by x_1, \dots, x_r respectively. Let p^{α_i} be the order of x_i , and assume that $1 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_r$. If G is the k -nilpotent product of the C_i , $G = C_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} C_r$, then $Z(G) = \langle x_r^{p^{\alpha_{r-1}}}, G_k \rangle$.*

Proof. One inclusion follows from Lemma 3.1 and the properties of a k -nilpotent product. To prove the other inclusion, we proceed by induction on k . The result is trivially true for $k = 1$, and we have shown it to be true for $k = 2, 3$.

Now assume the result is true for the $(k-1)$ -nilpotent product of the C_i , $3 < k \leq p$, and let $K = C_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_{k-1}} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_{k-1}} C_r$; that is, $K = G/G_k$.

By the induction hypothesis, we know that $Z(K) = \langle x_r^{p^{\alpha_{r-1}}}, K_{k-1} \rangle$. Therefore, the center of G is contained in the pullback of this subgroup. So we have the inclusions $\langle x_r^{p^{\alpha_{r-1}}}, G_k \rangle \subseteq Z(G) \subseteq \langle x_r^{p^{\alpha_{r-1}}}, G_{k-1} \rangle$. Let $g \in Z(G)$; multiplying by adequate elements of G_k and an adequate power of $x_r^{p^{\alpha_{r-1}}}$, we may assume that g is an element of G_{k-1} which can be written in normal form as:

$$g = \prod_{i=1}^n c_i^{\alpha_i},$$

where c_1, \dots, c_n are the basic commutators of weight exactly $k-1$ in x_1, \dots, x_r , and the α_i are integers on the relevant interval. If we prove that $g = e$, we will obtain our result.

Since $g \in Z(G)$, its commutator with x_r is trivial. From Proposition 2.10(ii) we have:

$$e = [g, x_r] = \left[\prod_{i=1}^n c_i^{\alpha_i}, x_r \right] = \prod_{i=1}^n [c_i, x_r]^{\alpha_i}.$$

For each $i = 1, \dots, n$, write $c_i = [u_i, v_i]$, with u_i, v_i basic commutators. Let d_i and f_i be as in the statement of Lemma 6.2. Then we

have

$$e = [g, x_r] = \prod_{i=\ell}^n d_i^{\alpha_i} f_i^{\alpha_i}.$$

Except for some f_i which are trivial, the precise ordering of the remaining terms, and the exponents for the d_i corresponding to $v_i > x_r$, this is already in normal form. The ordering of the nontrivial basic commutators is immaterial, since the d_i and f_j commute pairwise; and for those d_i corresponding to $v_i > x_r$, we simply add the corresponding power of p to the exponent $-\alpha_i$ to obtain an exponent in the correct range. The expression is then in normal form, so the only way in which this product can be the trivial element is if $\alpha_i = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, proving that $g = e$, and so the theorem. \square

From this result we derive immediately, as before:

Theorem 6.4. *Let k be a positive integer, and let p be a prime greater than k . Let C_1, \dots, C_r be cyclic p -groups generated by x_1, \dots, x_r respectively. Let p^{α_i} be the order of x_i , with $1 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_r$. If G is the k -nilpotent product of the C_i , $G = C_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_k} C_r$, then G is capable if and only if $r > 1$ and $\alpha_{r-1} = \alpha_r$.*

7. THE CASE $k = p = 2$

In this section we consider the smallest case that is not covered by our investigations so far: $k = p = 2$. In this instance, Theorem 3.2 gives the condition $\alpha_r \leq \alpha_{r-1} + 1$. We will prove that the condition is also sufficient for the case of the 2-nilpotent product of 2-groups.

As before, we start by examining the center of a 3-nilpotent product of cyclic 2-groups. Such a product was considered in detail by R.R. Struik in [21, 22], who again obtained both a normal form and a multiplication table. The main difficulty with simply using commutator calculus in this situation can be seen by considering the case when a and b are two elements of order 2 in a 3-nilpotent group G . Then we have $e = [a, b^2] = [a, b]^2[a, b, b]$, from which we deduce that $[a, b]^2 \in G_3$; this makes it difficult to produce a normal form using only basic commutators. Struik's solution is to replace the basic commutators $[z, y, z]$ and $[z, y, y]$ with commutators $[z^2, y]$ and $[z, y^2]$, respectively, and adjust the ranges of the exponents accordingly. The normal form result we obtain with these changes is the following:

Theorem 7.1 (Struik; Theorem 4 in [21]). *Let C_1, \dots, C_r be cyclic groups, generated by x_1, \dots, x_r respectively, and let the order of x_i be 2^{α_i} with $1 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_r$. Let G be the 3-nilpotent product of*

the C_i , $G = C_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} C_2 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} \cdots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} C_r$. Then every element of $g \in G$ can be expressed uniquely in the form

$$\begin{aligned} g = & x_1^{a_1} x_2^{a_2} \cdots x_r^{a_r} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i]^{a_{ji}} [x_j^2, x_i]^{a_{jij}} [x_j, x_i^2]^{a_{jii}} \\ & \prod_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq r} [x_j, x_i, x_k]^{a_{jik}} [x_k, x_i, x_j]^{a_{kij}}, \end{aligned}$$

where the a_i , a_{jik} and a_{kij} are integers modulo 2^{α_i} ; a_{ji} is an integer modulo 2^{α_i+1} ; a_{jii} is an integer modulo 2^{α_i-1} , and a_{jij} is an integer modulo 2^{α_i-1} if $\alpha_i = \alpha_j$, and modulo 2^{α_i} if $\alpha_i < \alpha_j$.

The multiplication formulas may be obtained either by a direct calculation with a collection process, or else by using the formulas for the 3-nilpotent product given before after suitable manipulation (see Section 2 in [22]). If $g \in G$ is given in normal form by:

$$\begin{aligned} g = & x_1^{c_1} x_2^{c_2} \cdots x_r^{c_r} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i]^{c_{ji}} [x_j^2, x_i]^{c_{jij}} [x_j, x_i^2]^{c_{jii}} \\ & \prod_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq r} [x_j, x_i, x_k]^{c_{jik}} [x_k, x_i, x_j]^{c_{kij}}, \end{aligned}$$

and $h \in G$ has normal form:

$$\begin{aligned} h = & x_1^{d_1} x_2^{d_2} \cdots x_r^{d_r} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i]^{d_{ji}} [x_j^2, x_i]^{d_{jij}} [x_j, x_i^2]^{d_{jii}} \\ & \prod_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq r} [x_j, x_i, x_k]^{d_{jik}} [x_k, x_i, x_j]^{d_{kij}}, \end{aligned}$$

then their product is given by

$$\begin{aligned} gh = & x_1^{f_1} x_2^{f_2} \cdots x_r^{f_r} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i]^{f_{ji}} [x_j^2, x_i]^{f_{jij}} [x_j, x_i^2]^{f_{jii}} \\ & \prod_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq r} [x_j, x_i, x_k]^{f_{jik}} [x_k, x_i, x_j]^{f_{kij}}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
f_i &= c_i + d_i; \\
f_{ji} &= c_{ji} + d_{ji} + c_j d_i - 2\alpha(c_{ji})d_i - 2\alpha(c_{ji})d_j \\
&\quad - 2c_j \binom{d_i}{2} - 2d_i \binom{c_j}{2} - 2c_j d_i d_j; \\
f_{jii} &= c_{jii} + d_{jii} + \alpha(c_{ji})d_i + c_j \binom{d_i}{2}; \\
f_{jij} &= c_{jij} + d_{jij} + \alpha(c_{ji})d_j + c_j d_i d_j + d_i \binom{c_j}{2}; \\
f_{jik} &= c_{jik} + d_{jik} + \alpha(c_{ji})d_k + c_j d_i d_k + c_j c_k d_i - \alpha(c_{jk})d_i; \\
f_{kij} &= c_{kij} + d_{kij} + \alpha(c_{ki})d_j + c_k d_i d_j + \alpha(c_{kj})d_i;
\end{aligned}$$

with $\alpha(c_{ji}) = c_{ji} + 2c_{jii} + 2c_{jij}$; the f_i are taken modulo appropriate powers of 2 to place them in the correct range.

Any apparent ambiguity resulting from the different moduli can be seen to be immaterial. For example, d_i is an integer modulo 2^{α_i} , and appears in the formula for f_{ji} , which is an integer modulo 2^{α_i+1} . But if we replace d_i with $d_i + 2^{\alpha_i}$, then the only possibly ambiguous part of the expression for f_{ji} is $c_j d_i - 2c_j \binom{d_i}{2}$, which becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}
&c_j(d_i + 2^{\alpha_i}) - 2c_j \binom{d_i + 2^{\alpha_i}}{2} \\
&\equiv c_j d_i + 2^{\alpha_i} c_j - c_j(d_i + 2^{\alpha_i})(d_i + 2^{\alpha_i} - 1) \pmod{2^{\alpha_i+1}} \\
&\equiv c_j d_i - c_j(d_i^2 - d_i) \pmod{2^{\alpha_i+1}} \\
&\equiv c_j d_i - 2c_j \binom{d_i}{2} \pmod{2^{\alpha_i+1}},
\end{aligned}$$

so there is no ambiguity. Once again, our formulas agree with those labeled (29) in pp. 460 of [21], once the suitable modifications are made to account for our use of slightly different commutators from those used by Struik.

Let $G = C_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} C_2 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} \cdots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} C_r$ be the 3-nilpotent product of cyclic 2-groups, with C_i of order 2^{α_i} , generated by x_i ; we assume that $1 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \cdots \leq \alpha_r$. We want to determine the center of such a group. Trivially, $G_3 \subset Z(G)$; so let $g \in Z(G)$. Multiplying by suitable powers of the commutators of the form $[x_j, x_i, x_k]$ and $[x_k, x_i, x_j]$, with $1 \leq i < j < k \leq r$, we may assume that

$$g = x_1^{c_1} \cdots x_r^{c_r} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i]^{c_{ji}} [x_j^2, x_i]^{c_{jij}} [x_j, x_i^2]^{c_{jii}}.$$

We multiply by $h = x_r$ both on the right and the left.

For $1 \leq i < r$, the value of f_{ri} in gx_r is given by

$$c_{ri} - 2\alpha(c_{ri}) \pmod{2^{\alpha_i+1}},$$

while in $x_r g$ it is given by

$$c_{ri} + c_i - 2\binom{c_i}{2} - 2c_i c_r \pmod{2^{\alpha_i+1}}.$$

The value of f_{rii} in gx_r is given by $c_{rii} \pmod{2^{\alpha_i-1}}$, while in $x_r g$ it is given by $c_{rii} + \binom{c_i}{2} \pmod{2^{\alpha_i-1}}$. The value of f_{rir} in gx_r is given by

$$c_{rir} + \alpha(c_{ri}) \pmod{\begin{cases} 2^{\alpha_i} & \text{if } \alpha_i < \alpha_r; \\ 2^{\alpha_i-1} & \text{if } \alpha_i = \alpha_r. \end{cases}}$$

while the value of f_{rir} in $x_r g$ is:

$$c_{rir} + c_i c_r \pmod{\begin{cases} 2^{\alpha_i} & \text{if } \alpha_i < \alpha_r; \\ 2^{\alpha_i-1} & \text{if } \alpha_i = \alpha_r. \end{cases}}$$

For $1 \leq i < j < r$, the value of f_{jir} in gx_r is given by $c_{jir} + \alpha(c_{ji}) \pmod{2^{\alpha_i}}$, while the same exponent in $x_r g$ has value $c_{jir} \pmod{2^{\alpha_i}}$.

Finally, in gx_r we have that f_{rij} is equal to $c_{rij} \pmod{2^{\alpha_i}}$, while in $x_r g$ it is equal to $c_{rij} + c_i c_j \pmod{2^{\alpha_i}}$.

From these calculations, we obtain the following system of congruences:

$$(7.2) \quad -2\alpha(c_{ri}) \equiv c_i - 2\binom{c_i}{2} - 2c_i c_r \pmod{2^{\alpha_i+1}}$$

$$(7.3) \quad \binom{c_i}{2} \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{\alpha_i-1}}$$

$$(7.4) \quad \alpha(c_{ri}) \equiv c_i c_r \pmod{\begin{cases} (2^{\alpha_i}) & \text{if } \alpha_i < \alpha_r; \\ (2^{\alpha_i-1}) & \text{if } \alpha_i = \alpha_r. \end{cases}}$$

$$(7.5) \quad \alpha(c_{ji}) \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{\alpha_i}}.$$

$$(7.6) \quad c_i c_j \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{\alpha_i}}.$$

The first three congruences hold for $i = 1, \dots, r-1$; the last two hold for each pair i, j satisfying $1 \leq i < j < r$.

From (7.2) we see c_i is even for $i = 1, \dots, r-1$. From (7.3) we have $c_i(c_i - 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{\alpha_i}}$, and since $0 \leq c_i < 2^{\alpha_i}$, the only possibility is $c_i = 0$; this of course implies (7.6). Combining this with (7.2) we conclude that $\alpha(c_{ri}) \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{\alpha_i}}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r-1$; together with (7.5) this gives that $\alpha(c_{ji}) \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{\alpha_i}}$ for all $1 \leq i < j \leq r$. Therefore, g can be written as

$$g = x_r^{c_r} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i]^{c_{ji}} [x_j, x_i^2]^{c_{jii}} [x_j^2, x_i]^{c_{jij}},$$

subject to the condition that

$$\alpha(c_{ji}) = c_{ji} + 2c_{jii} + 2c_{ijj} \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{\alpha_i}}, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq r.$$

Next we look at the result of multiplying g by $[x_r, x_{r-1}]$; in $g[x_r, x_{r-1}]$, we have $f_{r,(r-1)} = c_{r,(r-1)} + 1 \pmod{2^{\alpha_{(r-1)}+1}}$; while in $[x_r, x_{r-1}]g$ we have $f_{r,(r-1)} = c_{r,(r-1)} + 1 - c_r \pmod{2^{\alpha_{(r-1)}+1}}$. Since g is central, we conclude that $c_r \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{\alpha_{(r-1)}+1}}$.

These conditions are both necessary and sufficient. We obtain:

Theorem 7.7. *Let C_1, \dots, C_r be cyclic groups, generated by x_1, \dots, x_r respectively; assume that the order of x_i is 2^{α_i} , and that the exponents satisfy $1 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_r$. Let G be the 3-nilpotent product of the C_i , $G = C_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} C_r$. Then $g \in Z(G)$ if and only if it can be written in normal form as:*

$$g = x_r^{c_r} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} [x_j, x_i]^{c_{ji}} [x_j, x_i^2]^{c_{jii}} [x_j^2, x_i]^{c_{ijj}} \prod_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq r} [x_j, x_i, x_k]^{c_{jik}} [x_k, x_i, x_j]^{c_{kij}},$$

where $c_r \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{\alpha_{(r-1)}+1}}$, and $\alpha(c_{ji}) \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{\alpha_i}}$. That is, $Z(G)$ is generated by $x_r^{2^{\alpha_{(r-1)}+1}}$; for each $1 \leq i < j \leq r$ the elements

$$[x_j, x_i]^{2^{\alpha_i+1}-2} [x_j, x_i^2], \quad [x_j, x_i]^{2^{\alpha_i+1}-2} [x_j^2, x_i], \quad \text{and} \quad [x_j, x_i]^{2^{\alpha_i}};$$

and the elements $[x_j, x_i, x_k]$ and $[x_k, x_i, x_j]$ with $1 \leq i < j < k \leq r$. In other words,

$$Z(G) = \left\langle \left\{ x_r^{2^{\alpha_{(r-1)}+1}}, G_3 \right\} \cup \left\{ [x_j, x_i]^{2^{\alpha_i}} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq r \right\} \right\rangle.$$

Proof. The necessity comes from our previous discussion. Sufficiency is simply a matter of verifying that for $i = 1, \dots, r$, $gx_i = x_i g$, which is straightforward and will be omitted. As for our choice of generators, they are certainly all in the center as described; we have chosen them because, for example, $[x_j, x_i]^{2^{\alpha_i+1}-2} [x_j, x_i^2] = [x_j, x_i, x_i]$. It is now easy to verify every element satisfying the conditions given may be expressed as a product of the given elements. \square

With a description of the center, we can now easily derive the characterisation of the capable 2-nilpotent products of cyclic 2-groups:

Theorem 7.8. *Let C_1, \dots, C_r be cyclic 2-groups, and let x_1, \dots, x_r be their respective generators. Let 2^{α_i} be the order of x_i , and assume that*

$1 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \cdots \leq \alpha_r$. If G is the 2-nilpotent product of the C_i ,

$$G = C_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} C_2 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} \cdots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} C_r,$$

then G is capable if and only if $r > 1$ and $\alpha_r \leq \alpha_{(r-1)} + 1$.

Proof. Necessity follows from Theorem 3.2. For sufficiency, let K be the 3-nilpotent product of the C_i , $K = C_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} C_2 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} \cdots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} C_r$. Then the description of the center at the end of Theorem 7.7 makes it easy to verify that $K/Z(K) \cong G$, so G is capable. \square

8. SOME APPLICATIONS OF OUR APPROACH

As we noted in the introduction, one weakness of Theorem 6.4 is that whereas the 1-nilpotent products of cyclic groups covers all finitely generated abelian groups, the case $k \geq 2$ does not do the same for the finitely generated nilpotent groups of class k . However, it is possible to use our results as a starting point for discussing capability of other more general p -groups. We present here one example.

A recent result of Bacon and Kappe characterises the capable 2-generated nilpotent p -groups of class two with p an odd prime using the nonabelian tensor square. We can recover their result using our techniques, and obtain a bit more.

In Theorem 2.4 of [2], the authors present a classification of the finite 2-generator p -groups of class two, p an odd prime. With a view towards their calculations of the nonabelian tensor square, the authors classify the groups into three families. We will modify their classification and coalesce them into a single presentation.

Let $G = \langle a, b \rangle$ be a finite nonabelian 2-generator p -group of class 2, p an odd prime. Then G is isomorphic to the group presented by:

$$(8.1) \quad \left\langle a, b \mid \begin{array}{rcl} a^{p^\alpha} = b^{p^\beta} = [b, a]^{p^\gamma} & = & e, \\ [a, b, a] = [a, b, b] & = & e, \\ a^{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}} [b, a]^{p^\sigma} & = & e. \end{array} \right\rangle$$

where $\alpha + \sigma \geq 2\gamma$, $\beta \geq \gamma \geq 1$, $\alpha \geq \gamma$, and if $\sigma = \gamma$, then $\alpha \geq \beta$. Under these restrictions, the choice is uniquely determined.

From the above conditions, we get that $0 \leq \sigma \leq \gamma$. If $\sigma = \gamma$, we obtain the groups in Bacon and Kappe's first family, which one might call the "coproduct like" groups (they are obtained from the nilpotent product $\langle a \rangle \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} \langle b \rangle$ by moding out by a power of $[a, b]$). If $\sigma = 0$, we obtain the split meta-cyclic groups, which are the second family in [2]. The cases $0 < \sigma < \gamma$ correspond to their third family.

Their result, which appears in [1], is that a 2-generated group with presentation as in (8.1) with $\sigma = 0$ or $\sigma = \gamma$ is capable if and only

if $\alpha = \beta$. The condition is also both necessary and sufficient for the remaining case with $0 < \sigma < \gamma$ (in this case, [1] contains an error which the authors are in the process of correcting [15]).

Thus, in the case of 2-generated p -groups of class two, p an odd prime, Baer's condition is both necessary and sufficient, just as for finite abelian groups.

Although we could prove the result with just one argument, we will divide it in two in order to prove slightly more for the case where $\sigma = \gamma$.

Let C_1, \dots, C_r be cyclic groups generated by x_1, \dots, x_r respectively. Let p^{α_i} be the order of x_i , and assume that p is an odd prime, and $1 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_r$. Let K be the 2-nilpotent product of the C_i ,

$$K = C_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_2} C_r.$$

Let $\alpha_{ji} = \alpha_i$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq r$, and for each pair j, i , let β_{ji} be a positive integer less than or equal to α_{ji} . Let $N = \langle [x_j, x_i]^{p^{\beta_{ji}}} \rangle$; since N is central, we have $N \triangleleft K$. Let $G = K/N$.

Theorem 8.2. *Notation as in the previous paragraph. G is capable if and only if $r > 1$ and $\alpha_{r-1} = \alpha_r$.*

Proof. Necessity follows from Theorem 3.2. For sufficiency, let H be the 3-nilpotent product of the C_i , $H = C_1 \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_3} C_r$. Clearly H will not do, so we need to take a quotient of H so that, in the resulting group, $[x_j, x_i]^{\beta_{ji}}$ is central. To that end, we let M be the subgroup of H generated by all elements of the form $[x_j, x_i, x_k]^{\beta_{ji}}$ with $1 \leq i < j \leq r$, and k arbitrary. In terms of the normal forms we have given, this means the elements $[x_j, x_i, x_k]^{\beta_{ji}}$ for $k \geq i$, and the elements

$$[x_i, x_k, x_j]^{-\beta_{ji}} [x_j, x_k, x_i]^{\beta_{ji}}$$

for $k < i$. It is easy to verify that all elements of H/M have a normal form as in Theorem 2.11, and that the multiplication of these elements uses the same formulas as those in H , except that the exponents of the basic commutators of weight 3 are now taken modulo the adequate β_{ji} instead of α_{ji} .

Proceeding now as in the proof of Theorem 5.1, one proves that the center of H/M is generated by the third term of the lower central series, the image of $x_r^{p^{\alpha_{r-1}}}$, and those of the elements $[x_j, x_i]^{p^{\beta_{ji}}}$; therefore, moding out by the center, we obtain the group G , as desired. \square

The case where $\beta_{ji} = \alpha_{ji}$ for each $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ corresponds to the first part of Corollary 4.3 in [1]. Now we consider the case with $\sigma < \gamma$.

Theorem 8.3 (cf. Corollary 4.3 in [1]). *Let p be an odd prime, and let G be a group presented by (8.1), with $0 \leq \sigma < \gamma$. Then G is capable if and only if $\alpha = \beta$.*

Proof. Necessity once again follows from Theorem 3.2; so we only need to prove sufficiency. We will construct the “obvious” witness to the capability, by starting with the 3-nilpotent product of two cyclic groups of order p^α , generated by x and y ; then for every relation r in the presentation of G , we will mod out by the subgroup $\langle [r, x], [r, y] \rangle$, thus making r central. Then we just need to make sure that in the resulting group, the map $x \mapsto a$, $y \mapsto b$ will yield the desired isomorphism between the central quotient and G .

(In essence, what we are doing is constructing a “generalised extension of G ” which can be used to determine the capability of G . See Theorem III.3.9 in [4])

So let $K_0 = \langle x \rangle \amalg_{\mathfrak{N}_3} \langle y \rangle$, where x and y are both of order p^α .

First, we want to make sure that $[y, x]^{p^\gamma}$ is central, so we let $N = \langle [y, x, x]^{p^\gamma}, [y, x, y]^{p^\gamma} \rangle$, and let $K_1 = K_0/N$.

The next step is to ensure that $x^{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}[y, x]^{p^\sigma}$ is central. So first we consider

$$\begin{aligned} [x^{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}[y, x]^{p^\sigma}, x] &= [x^{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}, x][x^{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}, x, [y, x]^{p^\sigma}][[y, x]^{p^\sigma}, x] \\ &= [y, x, x]^{p^\sigma} \end{aligned}$$

(using (2.1) and Proposition 2.10). So we let $K_2 = K_1/\langle [y, x, x]^{p^\sigma} \rangle$.

With these quotients, the only difference in the normal form and multiplication tables for K_2 and for K_0 is the order of $[y, x, x]$ and $[y, x, y]$.

The final quotient we need to take is to ensure that $x^{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}[y, x]^{p^\sigma}$ also commutes with y . To that end, we consider:

$$\begin{aligned} [x^{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}[y, x]^{p^\sigma}, y] &= [x^{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}, y][x^{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}, y, [y, x]^{p^\sigma}][[y, x]^{p^\sigma}, y] \\ &= [x^{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}, y][y, x, y]^{p^\sigma} \\ &= [y, x]^{-p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}[y, x, x]^{-\binom{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}{2}}[y, x, y]^{p^\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

The last equality uses Lemma 2.13. Note, however, that the conditions on α , σ , and γ imply that $\alpha + \sigma - \gamma > \sigma$, so we can simplify the expression above to:

$$[x^{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}[y, x]^{p^\sigma}, y] = [y, x]^{-p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}[y, x, y]^{p^\sigma}.$$

So let $N = \langle [y, x]^{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}[y, x, y]^{-p^\sigma} \rangle$. Using the multiplication formulas for K_2 , it is easy to verify that for all $g \in K_2$, $[g, x], [g, y] \in N$ if and

only if

$$g \in \left\langle x^{p^{\alpha+\sigma-\gamma}}[y, x]^{p^\sigma}, [y, x]^{p^\gamma}, [y, x, x], [y, x, y] \right\rangle,$$

from which we deduce that if $K_3 = K_2/N$, then $K_3/Z(K_3) \cong G$, as desired. \square

So we obtain:

Corollary 8.4. *Let G be a 2-generator finite p -group of class at most two, p an odd prime. Then G is capable if and only if it is not cyclic and the orders of the two generators are equal.*

At this point, an obvious question to ask is whether the necessary condition of Theorem 3.2 will also prove to be necessary for the case of nilpotent groups of class two, as it was for the abelian groups. Unfortunately, the answer to that question is no.

Recall that a p -group G is “extra-special” if and only if $G' = Z(G)$, $|G'| = p$, and G^{ab} is of exponent p . A theorem of Beyl, Felgner, and Schmid in [5] states that an extra-special p group is capable if and only if it is dihedral of order 8, or of order p^3 and exponent p , with $p > 2$. So the extra-special p -group of order p^5 given by

$$(8.5) \quad G = \left\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \mid \begin{array}{l} [x_3, x_1][x_3, x_2]^{-1} = [x_3, x_1][x_4, x_1]^{-1} = e, \\ [x_4, x_2] = [x_4, x_3] = [x_2, x_1] = e, \\ x_1^p = x_2^p = x_3^p = x_4^p = e. \end{array} \right\rangle$$

is not capable, minimally generated by four elements of exponent p . Thus, the necessary condition is not sufficient in general for groups in \mathfrak{N}_2 .

A proof that G is not capable, together with some similar applications using our methods (for example, a proof of Ellis’s Proposition 9 from [7]), will appear in [18].

For now, we note that the nilpotent product can be used to produce a natural “candidate for witness” to the capability of a given nilpotent p -group G . Let G be a finite nilpotent group of class $c > 0$, minimally generated by elements x_1, \dots, x_n . Let

$$w_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, w_r(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

be words in x_1, \dots, x_n that give a presentation for G , that is:

$$G = \left\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid w_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \dots, w_r(x_1, \dots, x_n) \right\rangle.$$

Let $\langle y_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle y_n \rangle$ be infinite cyclic groups, and let

$$K = \langle y_1 \rangle \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_{c+1}} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_{c+1}} \langle y_n \rangle,$$

and let

$$N = \left\langle w_1(y_1, \dots, y_n), \dots, w_r(y_1, \dots, y_n) \right\rangle^K,$$

that is, the normal closure of the subgroup generated by the words evaluated at y_1, \dots, y_n . Finally, let $M = [N, K]$.

Theorem 8.6. *Notation as in the previous paragraph. Then G is capable if and only if*

$$G \cong (K/M) / Z(K/M).$$

Proof. We need only prove the “only if” part. Note that the map that sends y_1, \dots, y_n to x_1, \dots, x_n respectively gives a well-defined map from K to G , and that $K/\langle N, K_{c+1} \rangle \cong G$; since $M \subseteq N$,

$$(K/M)/\langle NM, K_{c+1}M \rangle \cong G,$$

and $\langle NM, K_{c+1}M \rangle$ is central in K/M . Therefore, $(K/M)/Z(K/M)$ is a quotient of G . We need only show that it is actually isomorphic to G .

Since G is capable, there is a group H such that $H/Z(H) \cong G$. Let h_1, \dots, h_n be elements of H that map to x_1, \dots, x_n , respectively. Replacing H by $\langle h_1, \dots, h_n \rangle$ if necessary, we may assume that h_1, \dots, h_n generate H . Since G is of class c , H is of class $c+1$, and therefore there exists a unique surjective map from K (the relatively free \mathfrak{N}_{c+1} group of rank n) to H , mapping y_1, \dots, y_n to h_1, \dots, h_n , respectively. We must have that $w_i(h_1, \dots, h_n) \in Z(H)$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$, so therefore the map from K to H factors through K/M . Since $Z(K/M)$ maps into $Z(H)$, the induced mapping $K/M \rightarrow H \rightarrow G$ factors through $(K/M)/Z(K/M)$. Therefore, we have that $(K/M)/Z(K/M)$ has G as a quotient, and is also isomorphic to a quotient of G , as we saw before. The only way this can occur is if $(K/M)/Z(K/M) \cong G$, as claimed. \square

In fact, we can do a bit better. By Lemma 2.1 in [14], if G is capable then there is a finite group H such that $H/Z(H) \cong G$. Therefore, choosing H finite above, we can factor the map from K through a product

$$\langle y_1 \rangle \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_{c+1}} \dots \amalg^{\mathfrak{N}_{c+1}} \langle y_n \rangle$$

where the groups are now finite cyclic, rather than infinite cyclic. I believe that they can be chosen so that the order of y_i is the same as the order of x_i in G ; this is the case when the exponent is $p > c$, but I have not been able to establish this in the general case.

9. RELATED QUESTIONS

By thinking of the direct sum as the first operator in the family of nilpotent products, we can think of Baer's Theorem for finitely generated abelian groups as the $k = 1$ case of Theorem 6.4. Although, as we noted, it is possible to take it as a starting point for discussing capability of other p -groups of small class, it seems to me that it is far easier to use in proving that certain groups are capable than in proving that certain groups are *not* capable. Even so, some instances of the latter will appear in [18], and Theorem 8.6 certainly shows that a careful study of the nilpotent products may be used to determine that a group is not capable.

It would be interesting then to see if one can combine the approach presented here with the "high-tech" techniques involving the epicenter and the nonabelian tensor square of a group. For instance, every finite p -group of class k is a quotient of a k -nilpotent product of cyclic p -groups; and it is known that the nonabelian tensor square of a quotient of G is a quotient of the nonabelian tensor square of G . What's more, when we mod out by a central subgroup, it is in general not hard to calculate the kernel of the map $G \otimes G \rightarrow (G/N) \otimes (G/N)$. Perhaps enough information may be derived on the tensor square of the quotient to determine the epicenter in such cases? Note that in our applications, we always took central quotients to reach the groups that witnessed the capability we were trying to prove. So a somewhat open ended and vague question is:

Question 9.1. *Can our approach be combined with the epicenter and the nonabelian tensor product to derive new results on capability?*

In [17], T. MacHenry proved that the cartesian of a 2-nilpotent product $A \amalg_{\mathfrak{N}_2} B$ is isomorphic to the (abelian) tensor product $A^{ab} \otimes B^{ab}$. This isomorphism proves very useful in investigating questions relating to amalgams of groups in \mathfrak{N}_2 . Since the nonabelian tensor product is closely connected with commutators (see [16]), it would be useful to know if MacHenry's theorem can be generalised.

Question 9.2. *Does the nonabelian tensor product give a generalisation of MacHenry's Theorem [17]?*

On somewhat more concrete terms, there is plenty of room to expand on our investigations. If A and B are capable, then so is $A \oplus B$. Is this also true for the nilpotent products?

Question 9.3. *Let $G, K \in \mathfrak{N}_k$. If G and K are capable, is $G \amalg_{\mathfrak{N}_k} K$ also capable?*

Several works deal with normal forms which can be used to describe elements of the nilpotent product of cyclic groups; for example, [22] deals with the general case of $k = p + 1$, and further work may be found in [8, 23–25]. We ask, specifically:

Question 9.4. *Let p be an odd prime; is it true that a p -nilpotent product of cyclic p -groups of order $p^{\alpha_1}, \dots, p^{\alpha_r}$, with $1 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_r$, is capable if and only if $r > 1$ and $\alpha_r \leq \alpha_{(r-1)} + 1$?*

Question 9.5. *Is capability of a k -nilpotent product of cyclic p -groups always expressible as a condition of the form $\alpha_r \leq \alpha_{(r-1)} + N(k, p)$, for some nonnegative integer N which depends on k and p ?*

Although we worked relatively hard to obtain the bound in Theorem 3.2, it is possible that it could be further improved by a more careful study, similar to the one made in [22]. There, Struik shows that in the $(p + 1)$ -nilpotent product of cyclic p -groups, p appears in the denominator of a term in the multiplication formulas only when the corresponding basic commutator is either

$$[z, \underbrace{y, y, \dots, y}_p] \quad \text{or} \quad [z, y, \underbrace{z, z, \dots, z}_{p-1}].$$

Thus, an Engel condition would remove the difficulties. For example, in Lemma 3.1, if we were dealing with a 2-group of class 3 which also happens to be a 2-Engel group (so that $[z, y, y] = e$ holds for all y, z), then the conclusion will hold with $\alpha_r = \alpha_{r-1}$. This is easy to verify, since in a 2-Engel group any 2-generated subgroup is of class 2.

So we ask:

Question 9.6. *For what values of k and p is the bound given in Theorem 3.2 tight?*

We know the bound is tight whenever $k < p$, and when $p = 2$.

Question 9.7. *Can the bound found in Theorem 3.2 be improved for groups G that satisfy an Engel condition? Other general conditions?*

It is also possible that the inequality may be further strengthened by using other results in [6] in which Easterfield also considers the upper central series to derive bounds.

We have shown that for 2-generated p -groups of class 2, p an odd prime, the necessary condition of Theorem 3.2 is also sufficient; in [18] we will show this is also the case for 3-generated p -groups of class 2 and exponent p . And we have exhibited a 4-generated p -group of class 2 which satisfies the necessary condition and is not capable. So we ask:

Question 9.8. *Is a 3-generated p -group of class two, p an odd prime, capable if and only if it satisfies the necessary condition of Theorem 3.2?*

Finally, in relation to Theorem 8.6, we ask:

Question 9.9. *Suppose G is a finite p -group, minimally generated by x_1, \dots, x_n , and let p^{a_i} be the order of x_i . Can we replace K in Theorem 8.6 with the $(c+1)$ -nilpotent product of cyclic groups of order p^{a_i} ? If not, is there some bound N , perhaps depending on c, n, p , and a_1, \dots, a_n , but not on G , such that we can replace K with the $(c+1)$ -nilpotent product of cyclic groups of order p^N ?*

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APPENDIX A. SOME RESULTS ON COMMUTATORS OF POWERS

In this appendix, we give some results on commutators and commutator identities needed to establish Theorem 3.2. Since the results may be of independent interest (for example, much less precise estimates were used in [19]), and the calculations would be distracting in our main presentation, I decided to place them here at the end.

To begin with, we recall three consequences of the collection process:

Lemma A.1 (Lemma H1 in [21]). *Let x, y be any elements of a group; let c_1, c_2, \dots be the sequence of basic commutators of weight at least two in x and $[x, y]$, in ascending order. Then*

$$(A.2) \quad [x^n, y] = [x, y]^n c_1^{f_1(n)} c_2^{f_2(n)} \cdots c_i^{f_i(n)} \cdots$$

where

$$(A.3) \quad f_i(n) = a_1 \binom{n}{1} + a_2 \binom{n}{2} + \cdots + a_{w_i} \binom{n}{w_i},$$

with $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, and w_i the weight of c_i in x and $[x, y]$. If the group is nilpotent, then the expression in (A.2) gives an identity, and the sequence of commutators terminates; otherwise, (A.2) can be considered as giving a series of “approximations” to $[x^n, y]$ modulo successive terms of the lower central series.

Lemma A.4 (Lemma H2 in [21]). *Let α be a fixed integer, and G a nilpotent group of class at most n . If $b_j \in G$ and $r \geq n$, then*

$$(A.5) \quad [b_1, \dots, b_{i-1}, b_i^\alpha, b_{i+1}, \dots, b_r] = [b_1, \dots, b_r]^\alpha c_1^{f_1(\alpha)} c_2^{f_2(\alpha)} \cdots$$

where the c_k are commutators in b_1, \dots, b_r of weight strictly greater than r , and every b_j , $1 \leq j \leq r$ appears in each commutator c_k , the c_k listed in ascending order. The f_i are of the form (A.3), with $a_j \in \mathbb{Z}$, and w_i is the weight of c_i (in the b_i) minus $(r - 1)$.

We find (A.5) useful in situations when we have commutators in some terms, some of which are shown as powers, and we want to “pull the exponent out.” At other times, we will want to reverse the process and pull the exponents “into” a commutator. In such situations, we use (A.5) to express $[b_1, \dots, b_r]^n$ in terms of other commutators. We will call the resulting identity (A.5'); that is:

$$(A.5') \quad [b_1, \dots, b_r]^n = [b_1, \dots, b_{i-1}, b_i^n, b_{i+1}, \dots, b_r] \cdots v_2^{-f_2(n)} v_1^{-f_1(n)},$$

with the understanding that we will only do this in a nilpotent group so that the formula makes sense.

Lemma A.6 (Theorem 12.3.1 in [11]). *Let x_1, \dots, x_s be any s elements of a group. Let c_1, c_2, \dots be the basic commutators in x_1, \dots, x_s of weight at least 2, written in increasing order. Then*

$$(A.7) \quad (x_1 \cdots x_s)^n = x_1^n x_2^n \cdots x_s^n c_1^{f_1(n)} \cdots c_i^{f_i(n)} \cdots$$

where $f_i(n)$ is of the form (A.3), with a_j integers that depend only on c_i and not on n , and w_i the weight of c_i in the x_j . If the group is nilpotent, then equation (A.7) gives an identity of the group, and the sequence of commutators terminates. Otherwise, (A.7) gives a series of approximations to $(x_1 \cdots x_s)^n$ modulo successive terms of the lower central series.

The following lemma is easily established by induction on the weight:

Lemma A.8. *Let $F(x_1, x_2)$ be the free group on two generators. Then every basic commutator of weight ≥ 3 is of the form*

$$(A.9) \quad [x_2, x_1, x_1, c_4, \dots, c_r] \quad \text{or} \quad [x_2, x_1, x_2, c_4, \dots, c_r]$$

where $r \geq 3$, and c_4, \dots, c_r are basic commutators in x and y (we interpret $r = 3$ to mean that the commutator is of weight exactly 3 in x_1 and x_2).

The main idea in our development is as follows: if we know that $[z, y^{p^i}]$ centralises $\langle y, z \rangle$ in a group $G \in \mathfrak{N}_k$, for some prime p and all integers i greater than or equal to a given bound a , then we want to prove that a commutator of the form $[z^{p^n}, y]$ is equal to $[z, y^{p^n}]$. To accomplish this, we observe that a basic commutator of weight k will have exponent p^a , since we may simply use Lemma A.8 and Proposition 2.10(ii) to pull the exponent into the second slot of the bracket. An arbitrary commutator of weight k will also have the same exponent, since G_k is abelian. For a basic commutator of weight $k - 1$ we may use (A.5') and Lemma A.6 and deduce that a sufficiently high power of p will again yield the trivial element, by bounding below the power of p that divides the exponents $f_i(p^n)$. Then we apply Lemma A.6 to deal with an arbitrary element of G_{k-1} . Continuing in this way, we can show that $\langle y, z \rangle_3$ is of exponent p^N for some large N , and we will obtain the desired result by applying Lemmas A.1 or A.6 to $[z^{p^N}, y]$ and $[z, y^{p^N}]$. Most of the work will go into trying to obtain a good estimate on how large the “large N ” has to be for everything to work.

So our first task is to bound from below the power of p that divides an expression of the form (A.3).

We have the following classical result:

Theorem A.10 (Kummer; see for example [10]). *Let p be a prime, and let n and m be positive integers with $n \geq m$. The exact power of p that divides the binomial coefficient $\binom{n}{m}$ is given by the number of “carries” when we add $n - m$ and m in base p .*

Recall that if p is a prime, and a is a positive integer, we let $\text{ord}_p(a) = n$ if and only if n is the exact power of p that divides a ; that is, $p^n \mid a$ and $p^{n+1} \nmid a$. Formally, we set $\text{ord}_p(0) = \infty$. From Kummer’s Theorem, we deduce:

Corollary A.11. *Let p be a prime, n a positive integer, and a an integer with $0 < a \leq p^n$. Then the exact power of p that divides $\binom{p^n}{a}$ is $n - \text{ord}_p(a)$.*

Recall that if x is a real number, then $\lfloor x \rfloor$ denotes the largest integer smaller than or equal to x .

Corollary A.12. *Let p be a prime, n a positive integer, and m an integer with $0 < m \leq p^n$. If a_1, \dots, a_m are integers, then*

$$(A.13) \quad a_1 \binom{p^n}{1} + a_2 \binom{p^n}{2} + \dots + a_m \binom{p^n}{m}$$

is divisible by p^{n-d} , where d is the smallest integer such that $p^{d+1} > m$; that is, $d = \lfloor \log_p(m) \rfloor$.

Proof. Write $m = m_0 + m_1p + \dots + m_dp^d$, with $0 \leq m_i < p$ and $m_d > 0$. Then for all integers a between 1 and m , $0 \leq \text{ord}_p(a) \leq d$. Therefore, $n - \text{ord}_p(a) \geq n - d$, so each summand in (A.13) is divisible by p^{n-d} , as claimed. \square

Lemma A.14. *Let $k \geq 3$, and let $G \in \mathfrak{N}_k$. Let p be a prime, $a \geq 0$ an integer, and $y, z \in G$. Suppose that*

$$(A.15) \quad \forall i \geq a, \quad [z, y^{p^i}, y] = [z, y^{p^i}, z] = e.$$

Then $\langle y, z \rangle_k$ is of exponent p^a , and $\langle y, z \rangle_{k-1}$ is of exponent $p^{a+\lfloor \frac{1}{p-1} \rfloor}$.

Remark A.16. Condition (A.15) holds, for example, if y^{p^a} lies in the centralizer of z . This is the situation in which we apply our results in Section 3.

Proof. If c is a basic commutator of weight exactly k on y and z , then we may apply (A.5') to bring the exponent into the second slot of its expression as in (A.9), and deduce that $c^{p^a} = e$. Since $\langle y, z \rangle_k$ is abelian and generated by the basic commutators, this proves the first part of the statement.

Now let $c \in \langle y, z \rangle_{k-1}$ be a basic commutator of weight exactly $k-1$. Let $N > 0$, and consider c^{p^N} . Applying (A.5') to pull the exponent into the y in the second slot of c we obtain that

$$c^{p^N} = \dots v_2^{-f_2(p^N)} v_1^{-f_1(p^N)}.$$

The only nontrivial v_i are of weight k , and so of exponent p^a ; and the corresponding exponents are of the form

$$f_i(p^N) = a_1 \binom{p^N}{1} + a_2 \binom{p^N}{2}.$$

This expression is divisible by $p^{N-\lfloor \log_p(2) \rfloor}$, and so will be trivial whenever $N \geq a + \lfloor \log_p(2) \rfloor$. Therefore, every basic commutator of weight exactly $k-1$ is of exponent $p^{a+\lfloor \log_p(2) \rfloor}$. Since $k > 2$, G_{k-1} is abelian as well; every generator is of exponent $p^{a+\lfloor \log_p(2) \rfloor}$; the theorem is now proven by noting that $\lfloor \log_p(2) \rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{p-1} \right\rfloor$. \square

We will need the following small calculation:

Lemma A.17. *Let k, n be positive integers, $n > 1$. The maximum of the numbers*

$$\left\lfloor \frac{k-s}{n-1} \right\rfloor + \lfloor \log_n(s+1) \rfloor, \quad s = 1, \dots, k,$$

is equal to $\lfloor \frac{k}{n-1} \rfloor$, and it is always attained at $s = n-1$.

Proof. If $k < n-1$, the result is immediate. Assume $k \geq n-1$, and write $k = q(n-1) + r$, with $0 \leq r < n-1$. If $r > 0$, then the first summand is equal to q for the first r terms, while the second summand is 0. Then the first summand drops by 1 and the second summand stays at zero until we get to $s = n-1$, when it becomes equal to 1; after that, the first summand drops faster than the second summand increases. Thus, the maximum is indeed obtained at $s = n-1$ (as well as at all values $s \leq r$ and a few after $s = n-1$). If $r = 0$, then for $s = 1, \dots, n-1$ the first summand is equal to $q-1$, but only at $s = n-1$ is the second summand, $\lfloor \log_n(s) \rfloor$, positive. So in this case the maximum is attained at $s = n-1$, and only there. In either case, the value of that maximum is:

$$\left\lfloor \frac{k-(n-1)}{n-1} \right\rfloor + \lfloor \log_n(n) \rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{k}{n-1} - 1 \right\rfloor + 1 = \left\lfloor \frac{k}{n-1} \right\rfloor,$$

as claimed. \square

Lemma A.18 (cf. Lemma 8.83 in [19]). *Let $k > 0$, and let $G \in \mathfrak{N}_k$ be a group. Let p be a prime, $a > 0$ an integer, and $y, z \in G$. Assume that a, y, z , and G satisfy (A.15). Then $\langle y, z \rangle_{k-m}$ is of exponent $p^{a+\lfloor \frac{m}{p-1} \rfloor}$ for $m = 0, 1, \dots, (k-3)$.*

Proof. The result is vacuously true if $k = 1$ or $k = 2$. We proceed by induction on m . Lemma A.14 proves cases $m = 0$ and $m = 1$, so we also assume $m \geq 2$.

Assume the result is true for $n = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$. First, we consider a basic commutator c of weight exactly $k-m$. We may express c as in (A.9), and applying (A.5') to c^{p^N} we obtain

$$c^{p^N} = [z, y^{p^N}, w, c_4, \dots, c_r] \cdots v_2^{-f_2(p^N)} v_1^{-f_1(p^N)},$$

where $w \in \{y, z\}$, c_4, \dots, c_r are basic commutators in z and y , and the v_i are basic commutators in z, y, w, c_4, \dots, c_r ; we know that each of z, y, w, c_4, \dots, c_r appears at least once in each v_i , and that we may express the weight of v_i on z, y, w, c_4, \dots, c_r as $r+s$ for some positive integer s . Thus, we may conclude that if the weight of v_i in

z, y, w, c_4, \dots, c_r is $r + s$, then $W(v_i) \geq (k - m) + s$. In particular, we consider only those commutators with $1 \leq s \leq m$.

If v_i is of weight $r + s$ in z, y, w, c_4, \dots, c_r , then by Lemma A.4 we have that

$$f_i(p^N) = a_1 \binom{p^N}{1} + \dots + a_{s+1} \binom{p^N}{s+1}.$$

Therefore, $f_i(p^N)$ is divisible by $p^{N - \lfloor \log_p(s+1) \rfloor}$. Since $v_i \in \langle y, z \rangle_{(k-(m-s))}$, by the induction hypothesis we know that $v_i^{-f_i(p^N)}$ is trivial whenever $N - \lfloor \log_p(s+1) \rfloor \geq a + \left\lfloor \frac{m-s}{p-1} \right\rfloor$. Therefore, if

$$N \geq a + \left\lfloor \frac{m-s}{p-1} \right\rfloor + \lfloor \log_p(s+1) \rfloor$$

for $s = 1, \dots, m$, then we may conclude that $c^{p^N} = e$. By Lemma A.17, the greatest of these values is $a + \lfloor \frac{m}{p-1} \rfloor$, which shows that the basic commutators of weight exactly $m - k$ are of exponent $p^{a + \lfloor \frac{m}{p-1} \rfloor}$, as desired.

Now take an arbitrary element of $\langle y, z \rangle_{(k-m)}$, and write $c = d_1 \cdots d_r$, where $d_i = c_i^{a_i}$ is the power of a basic commutator of weight at least $k - m$ in y and z , and $c_1 < \dots < c_r$. To estimate c^{p^N} we apply Lemma A.6 to this expression. We obtain:

$$(d_1 \cdots d_r)^{p^N} = c_1^{p^N} c_2^{p^N} \cdots c_r^{p^N} u_1^{f_1(p^N)} \cdots u_i^{f_i(p^N)} \cdots$$

where $f_i(p^N)$ is of the form (A.3), with w_i the weight of u_i in the d_j . If we let the weight of u_i in the d_j be equal to s , then we know that $2 \leq s$. Since $W(d_i) \geq (m - k)$, we have that $W(u_i) \geq s(m - k)$. In particular, we may restrict to values of s satisfying $2 \leq s \leq \lfloor \frac{k}{k-m} \rfloor$.

If u_i is of weight s in the d_j , then it lies in $\langle y, z \rangle_{k-(m-(s-1)(k-m))}$, so by the induction hypothesis it is of exponent $p^{a + \lfloor \frac{m-(s-1)(k-m)}{p-1} \rfloor}$. And we know that

$$f_i(p^N) = a_1 \binom{p^N}{1} + \dots + a_s \binom{p^N}{s}.$$

This is a multiple of $p^{N - \lfloor \log_p(s) \rfloor}$, so we can guarantee that $u_i^{f_i(p^N)}$ is trivial if

$$N \geq a + \left\lfloor \frac{m - (s-1)(k-m)}{p-1} \right\rfloor + \lfloor \log_p(s) \rfloor.$$

Since $s \geq 2$ and $k - m \geq 3$, it is clear that this value will certainly be no larger than $a + \lfloor \frac{m}{p-1} \rfloor$, so we may conclude that any element of $\langle y, z \rangle_{(k-m)}$ is of exponent $p^{a + \lfloor \frac{m}{p-1} \rfloor}$, as claimed. This finishes the induction. \square

Theorem A.19 (cf. Corollary 8.84 in [19]). *Let $k \geq 1$ and $G \in \mathfrak{N}_{k+1}$. Let p be a prime, $a > 0$ an integer, and y and z elements of G . Assume that*

$$\forall i \geq a, \quad [z, y^{p^i}, y] = [z, y^{p^i}, z] = e.$$

If $N \geq a + \left\lfloor \frac{k-1}{p-1} \right\rfloor$, then $[z^{p^N}, y] = [z, y]^{p^N} = [z, y^{p^N}]$.

Proof. We apply Lemma A.1 to $[z^{p^N}, y]$ (applying Lemma A.6 yields the same result):

$$[z^{p^N}, y] = [z, y]^{p^N} v_1^{f_1(p^N)} v_2^{f_2(p^N)} \dots,$$

where v_1, v_2, \dots are the basic commutators of weight at least 2 in z and $[z, y]$. If v_i is of weight $s \geq 2$ in z and $[z, y]$, then

$$f_i(p^N) = a_1 \binom{p^N}{1} + a_2 \binom{p^N}{2} + \dots + a_s \binom{p^N}{s},$$

and we know that $v_i \in \langle y, z \rangle_{s+1}$. By Theorem A.18 $v_i^{f_i(p^N)}$ will be trivial if

$$N \geq a + \left\lfloor \frac{(k+1)-(s+1)}{p-1} \right\rfloor + \lfloor \log_p(s) \rfloor.$$

This must hold for $s = 2, \dots, k$. We set $t = s - 1$ and rewrite it as:

$$N \geq a + \left\lfloor \frac{(k-1)-t}{p-1} \right\rfloor + \lfloor \log_p(t+1) \rfloor,$$

with $t = 1, \dots, k-1$. By Lemma A.17, the largest of these numbers is

$$a + \left\lfloor \frac{k-1}{p-1} \right\rfloor,$$

which proves that if $N \geq a + \left\lfloor \frac{k-1}{p-1} \right\rfloor$, then $[z^{p^N}, y] = [z, y]^{p^N}$. The proof that $[z, y^{p^N}] = [z, y]^{p^N}$ is essentially the same. \square

Remark A.20. The results above also hold if the identities in (A.15) are replaced by an identity in which p^i is placed on any of the three slots in $[z, y, z]$, and in any of the three slots in $[z, y, y]$; for instance,

$$[z^{p^i}, y, z] = [z, y, y^{p^i}] = e, \quad \text{or} \quad [z, y^{p^i}, z] = [z^{p^i}, y, y] = e,$$

etc.

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